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The Relation Between Number of Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Site and Number of Coronary Artery Stenosis According to Angiographic Findings

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Abstract

Introduction: Cardiovascular diseases get top position in burden of disease list. diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular history and family history, age, cigarettes are major risk factors. site of stenosis is one of the most important predictors of mortality and morbidity of coronary artery disease. to study of determinants of number of risk factors and number of stenosis and site of CAD undergoing coronary angiography.

Material and methods: in this cross sectional study, coronary angiography of 114 patients were analyzed. then data of patient and fasting blood sugar and serum lipids and smoking habits were collected in a questionnaire. Then these findings were comparing with angiographic findings and using t-test and q square analysis.

Findings: this study contains 114 patients (73 men (64%) 62.8±11.6 and 41 women (36%) 62.98±11.4). in this study patient with hyperlipidemia had significant difference in number of stenosis ($p < 0.05$) but no relationship with other risk factors. we didn't find significant differences between number of risk factors and number of stenosis. in hyperlipidemia, LCX (proximal part) and RCA (distal part) were more prevalent versus LAD in hypertension.

Conclusion: since that , we did not find significant differences between number of risk factors and number of stenosis, probably it is due to we didn't interfere time in appearance of risk factors.

Key words: coronary artery disease, diabetes ,hyperlipidemia, coronary angiography

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